

**THE FREE LANCE** published tri-weekly as a commercial newspaper, located at 36 Commerce or William st., Fredericksburg, Virginia, and is issued on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings by "The Free Lance Newspaper, Book and Job Printing Company of Fredericksburg, Virginia."

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All communications of every character should be addressed to "THE FREE LANCE," Fredericksburg, Va.

**Weather forecast for Fredericksburg and vicinity.**  
Generally fair Thursday.

It is said that Representative Brown, Republican of Ohio, has written to Mr. Reed asking him to accept an election to the Speakership, organize the House, and then resign on the 1st of January.

There are four active candidates for the speakership of the next House of Representatives—General Henderson, of Iowa, Representative Hopkin of Illinois and Representatives Sherman and Payne of New York.

The Baltimore Sun and Queen Victoria, each first saw the light of day in the sweet month of May. The Queen is the best of sovereigns and the Sun is unexcelled as an all around daily newspaper. Queen Victoria was eighty yesterday and the Sun was sixty-three just a week ago.

Gen. Jos. Wheeler, of Alabama, is to make an address on Memorial Day, May 30, for Edward W. Kinsley Post, G. A. R., at Boston Mass. The Grand Army, it seems, have not forgotten Gen. Jos. Wheeler, nor will they make the mistake, it is believed, of sending for him at the wrong place when he reaches the Massachusetts "Hub."

The present General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church promises to be unique in one respect at least. The judicial committee has announced, through its chairman, that not a single contested case is to be brought to the attention of the body. Absolute peace reigns throughout the length and breadth of the Southern Church, and this fact is the subject for hearty congratulation on all sides. It is somewhat remarkable, also, that not a single presbytery remains unrepresented in this assembly.

At the Episcopal Conference at Richmond, last week, Rev. J. Y. Downman, a native of this place, fathered the report allowing the laity to participate equally with the clergy hereafter in electing bishops and associate bishops. Rev. S. S. Ware, of Port Royal, opposed the report, saying that he thought the clergy was better fitted than the laity to know the fitness of certain men for these offices. Mr. Ware stood almost alone in his opposition for the amendment which after full discussion, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The Washington Post of Wednesday says: "Mr. John R. Garrison left the city last evening to accept the position of Auditor of Porto Rico, with headquarters at San Juan. The appointment of Mr. Garrison to this position is well deserved, and the affairs of that island will undoubtedly be well administered by him. Mr. Garrison sails on the McPherson today."

The Free Lance cordially endorses Mr. Garrison's success. Mr. Garrison is a native of Stafford, and owns his ancestral home there.

Mr. John S. Irby, managing editor of the Times, has gone to Colorado, where he will spend the summer in the hope of restoring his health. Mr. Irby is a clever gentleman and painstaking newspaperman, and has a host of friends who unite in the hope that he will soon be entirely well again. In his absence Mr. Robert G. Hiden, formerly city editor of the Times, is acting managing editor, and Mr. H. D. Perkins, of the Evening Star, succeeds the latter as city editor.—Dispatch.

The Free Lance notes with regret the condition of Mr. Irby's health, and sincerely hopes for his speedy recovery. Mr. Hiden is on of the most promising journalists of the day. He is a son of Rev. Dr. J. O. Hiden.

The Staunton Spectator was an earnest advocate of the May Conference up to the time, it believed it a movement for the popular election of Senators. In its last issue it has the following to say of the meeting in Richmond:

"The convention of agitators which met in Richmond last week and which called itself the May Conference, was a failure. From the noisy which was about it by some organs, or steam planes, we thought it was to be the most important and patriotic and by odds the largest body which ever assembled in Virginia. If not in the United States, it was more famed than the framers of the Declaration of Independence. Since the noise has subsided and the smoke has cleared away, we find that nothing was done, and that the real object of the meeting was to secure Senator Tom Martin's job."

One by one the roses fall.

For fellows that are whipped, the Philippines seem to be doing some pretty good scragging. It is true, most of it is guerrilla fighting, but it none the less effective in restraining the Americans. Every advance is contested.—Staunton News.

Yes, the little brown men, unlike the Spaniards, are good fighters in their way. As a contemporary observes: "At least three, if not four, Filipino captives have been captured by the Americans. Malolos, Calumpit, San Fernando and San Isidro have successfully fallen and the end is not yet."

The Washington, D. C., Times, commenting on the many statements of the War Department at Washington about an early termination of the war in the Philippines, says:

"The War Department still expects news of a complete surrender, but it has 'expecting' such a thing for quite a while now."

It seems that the terms of peace which Aguinaldo can get are:

"The scheme of government which President McKinley, under his military powers and pending the action of Congress, stands ready to establish, when the Philippines abandon their present rebellious attitude and lay down their arms. In accordance with this scheme the President will appoint a governor general, who will appoint a cabinet, and the President will appoint judges of the courts, but the members of the cabinet and the judges will be either Americans or Filipinos, or both. There will also be a general advisory council, which will be elected by the Filipinos."

Notwithstanding the peace overture, the fighting in Luzon, in the Philippines, continues, and the end of the American campaign of aggression in Luzon seems to have been reached, as the wet season has about set in.

A telegram to the New York Herald from Manila tells the failure of "peace efforts" as follows:

Four of the Filipino commissioners called today upon General Otis, but made no official propositions relative to surrender. They held a four-hour conference. It is said that the Filipinos were dismayed at the terms offered by McKinley. Gregorio del Pilar turned red under his brown skin when he realized that he was being offered nothing but vague promises of possible representation for his people in case of compliance with the American demand that they lay down arms.

As the ultimate form of government rests in the hands of the American Congress, the present proposals are merely provisional. The result of the present plan would be that the American envoys be at the head of every department of government, as the Filipinos' tenure of office would depend upon the will of the Americans.

A leading banker of Manila said: "The present American proposals are only a repetition of the commission's proclamation. That means that this is an American colony. You have adopted the imperialistic policy; then by talk over the question of the envoys a hostile force, which must be crushed before such a government as is proposed can be established."

The Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune, one of the ablest and most zealous of the supporters of Bryan in 1896, declares that "our judgment is that it is useless to make another stand for silver in this country until conditions change. We have drawn an undue proportion of the world's wealth to this country during the last two years, with the result that there is not a country in Europe that is not distressed now for money, and in serious trouble, and our idea is that the things are tending at present the re-monetization of silver will have to come from the nations of Europe." And yet the Baltimore News of last Saturday says:

Perhaps the most interesting statement yet made by Mr. Bryan in reference to the issues of 1900 is that quoted in an interview in Chicago on Thursday, when while stating his conviction that the next Democratic National Convention will reaffirm the Chicago platform, he added: "No man has a right at this time to say that the Democratic platform will be—you do not know what the next twelve months will bring forth," and in answer to the question "Will free silver be the dominant issue in the next campaign?" made this reply: "It is altogether too early to say what will be the dominant issue, but whatever the issue is the Democratic party will meet it squarely."

This, it will be observed, was on Thursday of last week. On Saturday night Mr. Bryan made a speech at a banquet in Omaha, Nebraska, in which he—

"Reiterated his well-known views on the money question and said he gloried in the fact that he was given the cold shoulder by factions of the Populist and Democratic parties. His subject was, 'Our Nation,' and the tenor of his remarks was that the 16 to 1 Democrats were the ones chosen to save the country. The course of the administration in the Philippines was criticised. Mr. Bryan advocated fusion and loyal support of the silver policy."

The foregoing goes to show, if Mr. B. be correctly reported, that in his speeches he is neither very consistent, nor very politic.

The London Telephone is 21 years old and is a good weekly paper. The only Republican paper, The Free Lance believes, in the Eighth Congressional District.

**Mr. Bryan Invited**  
At a meeting of the Richmond Trade and Labor Council Tuesday night the committee appointed to invite Mr. Bryan to make an address there on Labor Day, September 4th, reported that there was good prospect of securing the great Democrat on the day named. Should Mr. Bryan accept the occasion will be made a memorable one by reason of the great crowds of workmen expected from all over Virginia.

A point about one mile from Leesburg is to be the site of the annual encampment of the District of Columbia National Guard, which is to last eight days, beginning June 10 next.

## AGAINST THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

**Supreme Court Decision Regarding Right of Telephone Corporations.**  
A telephone company is not a telegraph company and cannot assert its right to the privileges accorded telegraph companies by the act of Congress of 1866. This is the substance of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States announced on Monday last by Justice Harlan in the case of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company versus the City of Richmond, appealed from the Court of Appeals for the Fourth circuit.

The corporation, a creature of the State of New York, authorized to do a telegraph as well as a telephone business without obtaining previous consent, erected its poles in the streets and alleys of the City of Richmond. A controversy arising between the city and the company, the council directed that the poles be removed. Suit was brought by the company in the Federal court for the fourth circuit to restrain the city from taking down the poles.

The Circuit Court and Court of Appeals both decided under the law of 1866 relating to telegraph companies that the company had the right to erect its poles on all the streets and alleys of the city and that the former could not interfere. This position, Justice Harlan said, could not be maintained. While the company's charter authorized it to do a telegraph business the proof showed that it confined its operations to the telephone business alone and that being the case the law of 1866 had no application to it.

**The Great Steel Combine.**  
Pittsburg, May 23.—H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, arrived home from New York yesterday. He has almost closed the negotiations for the purchase of Andrew Carnegie's business holdings, and announces that the deal has reached a point where it is known definitely that the capital of the reorganized company will be \$350,000,000.

Representatives of New York banks, it is said, will arrive here today to personally examine the books and plant. They will come at Mr. Frick's request. Mr. Frick intends to show them the earning powers of the concerns that are to be merged. Since he desires that the consolidation be effected on a solid basis, free from mushroom policy, he hopes that by this practical illustration loans will be made promptly in New York, so that speculators and those of the public who are looking for good things will have little, if any, chance to get at the stock.

Prior to a meeting in New York last Saturday no agreement had been reached between the organizers as to the amount of capitalization, and the statement made yesterday by Mr. Frick that \$250,000,000 is the amount should allay the apprehension that the security market is to be deluged with paper value stock, as the stock will be held entirely by insiders. Mr. Frick said: "The proposed new Carnegie Steel Company will be distinctly a home concern, embracing only the Carnegie, the Frick, and their allied interests and operating under a Pennsylvania charter. The \$350,000,000 capital is fixed upon an investment basis, so that the present management will take their holdings in the stock of the new company."

By the completion of the deal, say those interested, Pittsburg will furnish the country with a striking example of corporate reorganization in contrast with trust methods of inflated capitalization, stock juggling and ephemeral profits.

The new company will not be a trust common and preferred stock or first and second mortgage bonds, but only one class of stock, which will probably be taken entirely by the stockholders of the present companies.

**Favor Limiting the Eligibility to Marriage.**  
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23.—At the closing session tonight of the Twenty-sixth national conference of Charities and Correctional associations were adopted resolutions by Homer Folke, of New York, as follows: "That the president of the conference be authorized to appoint a committee of three to co-operate with similar committees that may be appointed by the Medical-Psychological Society, the Medical-Legal Society, the National Prison Commission, the American Bar Association, the Association of Officers of Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic or other kindred bodies, for the purpose of investigating the subject of limiting the eligibility to marriage and of considering what legislation, if any, should be enacted with regard to it."

"That the general secretary be directed to send a copy of the report of the committee on immigration to the members and officers of the several State boards of Charities and Correction, and State commissions in lunacy, and to the Governors of the various States for their information."

The conference then adjourned to meet next May at Topeka, Kan.

**Sacred Jewels Missing.**  
Santiago de Cuba, May 23.—The startling discovery was made Sunday that the famous shrine of Nuestra Señora Caridad, at El Cobre, had been robbed of jewels valued at \$25,000, and that the head of the statue had been broken off and removed. The report caused great excitement in the town, where the shrine has long been the principal place of devotion. It is supposed that the head of the statue had been visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Cuba, from Mexico, and even from Europe, who have loaded the image with rich gifts.

The secret police are making great efforts to discover the perpetrator of the outrage.

It is asserted that an American will be arrested on charges of being the criminal, and the police hope to recover the jewels.

**Census Examinations.**  
There are now about 12,000 applications for positions of the census takers at Washington, D. C., and they are increasing at the rate of 200 a day. Examinations are still in progress and are held there every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Candidates for examination are selected according to their recommendations and endorsements, and not by priority of application, as has been stated. Director Merriam is kept busy receiving Congressional visitors who call for the purpose of personally urging constituents for examination. The full force will probably not be secured until late in the summer, as but twenty-four applicants are examined at one time.

**Lee Monument Association.**  
Tuesday organization was effected by the board of governors of the Robert E. Lee Monument Association in Washington, Miss Virginia Miller was elected chairman, of the board, and Nina Stephenson secretary and Mr. John G. Caspers general counsel.

## EX-GOV. NORTON, OF GEORGIA, TALKS TO A BOSTON AUDIENCE ON "THE RELATION BETWEEN THE RACES."

Ex-Gov. W. J. Norton, of Georgia, made an address last Monday night in Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts, before the Congressional Club. His subject was "The White Man's View of the Relation of the Negro in the South."

After reviewing the history of slavery and the relations of the negro and white man before and since the emancipation of the slaves, he referred to recent outrages and lynchings in Georgia. He said:

"Do you ask me how these lynchings can be stopped at the South? I answer promptly—as the they can be stopped at the North, and no other way. Stop the outrages and the lynchings will cease. Continue the outrages and the lynchings will always follow, regardless of threats by the law, whether in Georgia, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio or other States."

"It is forgotten that the people of Massachusetts themselves burned a negro woman at the stake who had been simply suspected and not convicted of poisoning a white man and his wife? We can't tell what is going to happen, even in the best regulated families."

**OPPOSED TO MOB LAW.**  
"Let it be distinctly understood that, personally, I am absolutely opposed to mob law for any and all offenses. I shall not take your time here to give you my reasons. Personally and officially I have done everything known to me to suppress it in my State. But there is an unwritten law, not peculiar to Georgia or the South, but dominating conditions in every State, that demands the quickest execution, in the quickest way, of the fiend who robs a virtuous woman of her honor to gratify his hellish diabolism. Human nature is the same throughout the civilized world, and say what you may, Massachusetts will not be one whit behind Georgia when you make Mr. Cranford the wife of a farmer in your State and Samuel Holt, a brutal fiend in human shape, a neighbor near her home."

"I repeat again mob law is terrible. You know its blood and slaughter in your own State. Georgia can no more suppress it than Massachusetts or New York. Until Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania or other States can control the wild fury of a mob, let us be done with denunciations upon Georgia when she fails. Georgia and the South ask nothing but to be given the same consideration as other States and other sections."

**GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.**  
"When the government appoints a minister to Austria and the cablegram comes—person a non grata—the name is recalled and another substituted at once. Why Austria and not the South? Why dominate the South with an appointee who is persona non grata when Austria can get what she wants? Why dominate a section whose people, as a section, are more thoroughly American than any other section of the continent? A section more devoted to American institutions than any other section as such, because of its more American citizenship; a section that defends the American flag with as loyal hearts, as heroic daring and as patriotic devotion as ever characterized a liberty-loving citizen of the nation? Let the North answer me, why?"

"Now, then, if the slave trade, the promoter of slavery in America was a sin, whose sin was it? Not the sin of the South, but the sin of England, the Dutch and New England."

"If the conferring of citizenship and the ballot upon four millions of people, absolutely untaught in the simplest elements of government, was a mistake, whose mistake was it? Not the mistake of the South, but the mistake of the North."

"If the avenues to division and hate and blood and carnage, outrages and lynchings and violence and mobs have been opened up at the South through the ballot given to the negro and the politics taught him to pursue in the destruction of the white man were a sin, whose sin was it? Not the sin of the South, but the sin of the North."

"If the people in the South sheltered the negro in his absolute poverty, fed him when he was hungry, furnished him means to accumulate property and money, educated his children to prepare them for usefulness in life, whose honor is it but for the honor of the men who have borne for a generation his burdens while he gave marked ingratitude in return through his votes."

**WILL NOT BE SETTLED IN A DAY.**  
"The negro problem at the South will not be settled in a day. Step by step, as it marches into the future of the nation, it must be met by the conditions best suited to the detail of its solution. It will never be settled by abuse of the South, and the North had as well understand that fact now as later. What is needed now is, at least, toleration and non-interference, if the South is to become responsible for results."

"I heard a very admirable speech from a very intelligent negro, before a Southern Baptist convention, during its session at Birmingham, Ala. The negro preacher was discussing the race problem, and when he reached this feature of his subject he remarked that many people seemed afraid the negro would at no distant day demand social equality. He then said there need be no fear on this point, as he knew many white men he would not allow to sleep in his bed."

"So we are pretty well agreed on both sides down South that social equality is not desired by either race, and in my candid judgment, it will never obtain. Social equality would beget amalgamation, and amalgamation would result in miscegenation, and miscegenation would be an open violation of the law of God. God made one a negro and the other a white man. It is the opinion of the people of the South that He intended them so to remain."

"Miscegenation by law will never take place in the South. That may be accepted as an established fact and settled beyond question. Intermarriage at the South need not be argued a moment. Unless the South breaks the record of all history, there is only one alternative left, and that is that the negro must be dependent, in a measure at least, upon the white man, as he cannot hope to dominate him."

**"A RIGHTFUL SETTLEMENT."**  
"The relations between the races at the South are in no sense alarming. Under God we will work out the problem in righteous settlement for both races if we are left alone."

"Negroes are employed upon our farms in preference to white people. They are used as coachmen, mechanics and in all the trades. They never suffer for lack of work if they want a job. We provide for them good schools, that are superintended by the same boards as control the white schools. Their religious training is carefully guarded by the churches in all the religious denominations. Confidence is constantly strengthened, as the negroes are beginning to know the white people at the South are their best friends."

"It is only a very small per cent. of negroes that are malicious, criminal and mean. The race should not suffer in reputation because of the character of a few. The better part of the negroes, and this is by far the larger part, are beginning to co-operate with the white people for better conditions."

**The Martins Swear Off Their Allegiance to America and Leave for England.**  
New York, May 22.—The Journal prints the following: "It can be positively announced that Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin have turned their backs upon their old friends and have left these shores forever. There have been all sorts of rumors as to the real intentions of the Bradley-Martins, but they were all set to rest the day before they sailed for Europe, when they appeared at the tax office in this city and swore off their personal taxes and their allegiance to the United States."

"President Feitner, of the tax board, received the Bradley-Martins, who were accompanied by Mrs. Sherman. Mrs. Bradley-Martin's mother, in the same office where William Waldorf Astor made an affidavit that he was a foreigner. Mrs. Martin spoke freely of the reasons which had led the family to leave the land where the millions she had inherited from her father were made by selling barrel slaves. She made clear her belief that the socialist in which she had spent a part of her married life suffered greatly when compared with the highest social circle in England, in which she expected to live and move."

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**Clash of Opinions.**  
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The Filipinos also desired information as to the school system to be established, and approved of the American policy of the separation of church and state. They chiefly objected to the scheme on the ground that it gave them personal liberty, which they knew they would have, but did not give them political liberty.

Finally, the Filipinos said they were personally pleased with the plan, but could not see the necessity of it.

During the day the Filipino commissioners called upon Maj. Gen. Otis and they will repeat their call tomorrow.

**COMMENT ON FILIPINO OUTING.**  
There is much comment here on the outing the Filipino envoys are enjoying. They are arrayed in blue coats, scarlet trousers and gold lace, and drive about the city, reveling in the attention bestowed on them, which is evidently exceedingly gratifying to them.

**Capt. Carter's Case.**  
The Baltimore Sun says: "Ex-Senator Ingalls brings a very serious charge against President McKinley and the Department of Justice. In an article in the New York Journal, discussing the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, of the corps of engineers, he asserts that the delay in carrying out the sentence of the court-martial is in the interest of the contractors who were Carter's partners in crime." In time Mr. Ingalls declares, the statute of limitations will protect the contractors from an action by the government "to compel restitution of their plunder." Ordinarily there is no delay in acting upon the findings of a court-martial. In Washington recently two officers of the army, Gen. Egan and Lieut. Lang, were tried and convicted, and the President took formal action in less than a month after the courts had returned their findings. Both of these officers were convicted of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Another officer, who duplicated his accounts, was promptly cashiered. What the President will do in the case of Captain Carter no one knows. He was convicted by a court-martial nearly eighteen months ago of embezzling more than a million dollars of government money, and sentenced to dismissal from the army to pay a fine of \$5,000, and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary. Powerful influences have been exerted to prevent the carrying out the sentence. The papers in the case have been alternately in the hands of the Secretary of War, the Department of Justice, President McKinley and private counsel, and still no decision is in sight. Under the circumstances Mr. Ingalls thinks the words of the old King Lear are applicable to this colored case: "Plato sin with gold," said King Lear. "And the strong lance of justice hurles break. Arm it in rage, a pigmy's straw doth break it."

**Journalist Attache.**  
New York, May 23.—The Mail and Express has the following from Washington: "The German Emperor has instituted a new departure in his diplomatic service, for he has sent to the German embassy at this place a new attache, Dr. Witte, who is known as 'the official journalist of the embassy.' Dr. Witte is a well known German journalist, who has spent a number of years in the German diplomatic service, especially in the East. He comes here with a mission, of which the German ambassador makes no secret. It is Dr. Witte's business to read all the newspapers that come to the embassy, paying special attention to anything relating to the German empire, German interests or the Emperor."

These articles are marked, and at a certain hour each day the journalist attache has an audience with the ambassador, when they discuss the articles marked. If the German diplomats think it necessary to comment or explain the statements made in the American press, it is Dr. Witte's duty either to write something for the press or to see that a statement in regard to the matter is issued to the newspaper correspondents.

"This new departure of Germany is causing a good deal of comment in diplomatic circles. There have been military and naval attacks on the German diplomatic service of foreign nations, but a journalist attache is unique, Germany however is at present devoting a good deal of attention to this government, and her new departure is being watched with the greatest interest."

**Dangerous Counterfeits.**  
The Treasury officials at the Baltimore Custom House report the discovery of two well executed counterfeit pieces, one a half dollar of 1893 and the other a quarter dollar of 1898. These spurious coins are good imitations of the new issue, and neither has any distinguishing feature by which it can be detected, the ring, color and weight being so similar to the genuine that their detection can only be made by close comparison. The counterfeit coins have come through various channels, indicating general circulation. Both coins are well executed and dangerous counterfeits.

**Ex-Gov. Holliday Suffers a Relapse.**  
Winchester, Va., May 23.—Ex-Gov. Fred W. M. Holliday, who has been sick at his residence in this city for the past two years, suffered a relapse about two weeks ago, and has been gradually growing worse. His physicians report that he is very weak. All of his family are here with him now.

## NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

The Great Powers Increasing the Number of Their Warships.

Washington, May 23.—The bureau of naval intelligence has published a translation of a carefully prepared paper by Constructor Senguth, of the German navy. The writer calls attention to the fact that the demands made on Germany for naval increase in the next three years are not nearly so great as has been popularly supposed, falling beneath that of either the United States, England, Russia, Japan or Italy. Relative to the cost of battle ships, it is shown that Germany is able to produce them as cheaply per ton as England, and much cheaper than France or probably Russia.

It is stated that the navies of the world are profiting by the lesson of Santiago, where the heavy battleships brought about the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and are building battleships of 12,000 to 15,000 tons displacement. Another lesson that the German constructor draws from the Spanish-American war is the worthlessness of the unprotected ship in battle. Japan is the only country which is now building vessels of this class.

One of the most remarkable statements of the writer is the frank confession that England, on completion of the ships now under construction for its navy, will be in a position to meet the combined navies of any two powers of the world. It is also stated that England has under construction and to be completed in the next three years vessels that alone will be more than equal to the total German navy as it will stand at the end of 1903.

A note by the naval intelligence bureau says that this English flotilla now under construction will exceed the American navy, built and building, by over 100,000 tons displacement.

The most remarkable progress now being made by any naval power is Japan, which will have a navy when its present program of construction is completed that will outclass any flotilla that can be put in Eastern waters by any power except England.

It is worthy of note that, despite China's lack of naval progress in some respects, it has under construction several torpedo-boat destroyers of thirty-five knots, the fastest vessels in the world.

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There is much comment here on the outing the Filipino envoys are enjoying. They are arrayed in blue coats, scarlet trousers and gold lace, and drive about the city, reveling in the attention bestowed on them, which is evidently exceedingly gratifying to them.

**Capt. Carter's Case.**  
The Baltimore Sun says: "Ex-Senator Ingalls brings a very serious charge against President McKinley and the Department of Justice. In an article in the New York Journal, discussing the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, of the corps of engineers, he asserts that the delay in carrying out the sentence of the court-martial is in the interest of the contractors who were Carter's partners in crime." In time Mr. Ingalls declares, the statute of limitations will protect the contractors from an action by the government "to compel restitution of their plunder." Ordinarily there is no delay in acting upon the findings of a court-martial. In Washington recently two officers of the army, Gen. Egan and Lieut. Lang, were tried and convicted, and the President took formal action in less than a month after the courts had returned their findings. Both of these officers were convicted of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Another officer, who duplicated his accounts, was promptly cashiered. What the President will do in the case of Captain Carter no one knows. He was convicted by a court-martial nearly eighteen months ago of embezzling more than a million dollars of government money, and sentenced to dismissal from the army to pay a fine of \$5,000, and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary. Powerful influences have been exerted to prevent the carrying out the sentence. The papers in the case have been alternately in the hands of the Secretary of War, the Department of Justice, President McKinley and private counsel, and still no decision is in sight. Under the circumstances Mr. Ingalls thinks the words of the old King Lear are applicable to this colored case: "Plato sin with gold," said King Lear. "And the strong lance of justice hurles break. Arm it in rage, a pigmy's straw doth break it."

**Journalist Attache.**  
New York, May 23.—The Mail and Express has the following from Washington: "The German Emperor has instituted a new departure in his diplomatic service, for he has sent to the German embassy at this place a new attache, Dr. Witte, who is known as 'the official journalist of the embassy.' Dr. Witte is a well known German journalist, who has spent a number of years in the German diplomatic service, especially in the East. He comes here with a mission, of which the German ambassador makes no secret. It is Dr. Witte's business to read all the newspapers that come to the embassy, paying special attention to anything relating to the German empire, German interests or the Emperor."

These articles are marked, and at a certain hour each day the journalist attache has an audience with the ambassador, when they discuss the articles marked. If the German diplomats think it necessary to comment or explain the statements made in the American press, it is Dr. Witte's duty either to write something for the press or to see that a statement in regard to the matter is issued to the newspaper correspondents.

"This new departure of Germany is causing a good deal of comment in diplomatic circles. There have been military and naval attacks on the German diplomatic service of foreign nations, but a journalist attache is unique, Germany however is at present devoting a good deal of attention to this government, and her new departure is being watched with the greatest interest."

**Dangerous Counterfeits.**  
The Treasury officials at the Baltimore Custom House report the discovery of two well executed counterfeit pieces, one a half dollar of 1893 and the other a quarter dollar of 1898. These spurious coins are good imitations of the new issue, and neither has any distinguishing feature by which it can be detected, the ring, color and weight being so similar to the genuine that their detection can only be made by close comparison. The counterfeit coins have come through various channels, indicating general circulation. Both coins are well executed and dangerous counterfeits.

**Ex-Gov. Holliday Suffers a Relapse.**  
Winchester, Va., May 23.—Ex-Gov. Fred W. M. Holliday, who has been sick at his residence in this city for the past two years, suffered a relapse about two weeks ago, and has been gradually growing worse. His physicians report that he is very weak. All of his family are here with him now.

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The Color Question in Northern Presbyterian General Assembly.

At the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Minneapolis, Minn., last Monday, Rev. W. H. Franklin, a colored minister of Rogersville, Tenn., read a statement from a local paper that no colored member of the Assembly had yet spoken in the debates on account of the fear inspired by the recent outrages in the South, not knowing but they might be held to painful account when they returned.

Mr. Franklin said that the article was without foundation, and that in justice to the colored members of the assemblies and the people of Presbyteries which had returned to the commission, there should be a public denial. He explained that in the Presbyteries of Holston and French Broad, from which he comes, there are twenty-four white and five colored ministers; 6,000 white and 1,000 colored communicants; yet this overwhelming white majority had sent him as one of the two ministers to represent them.

The report of the Freedmen's board would have been mentioned without delay had it not been for one section, in which it refers to the recent lynchings in the South. The case of the negro is spoken of as one that appeals to us with imperative insistence because of the prejudice and barbaric caste spirit that are today devising new tortures for the negro's body and new terrors for his soul. We